

SENATE POLL SHOWS WOMEN WILL LOSE

Cannot Muster Two-Thirds
Vote for Constitutional
Amendment.

DEMOCRATS WARNED OF DEFEAT IN 1916

Suffragists Tell House Committee
Their 4,000,000 Ballots Will
Control Election.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 3.—A poll of the Senate taken late to-day indicates that the constitutional amendment to give votes to women will fail of receiving the necessary two-thirds vote.
Of the full Senate membership of 96, deducting absentees and accounting for proxies, those who took the poll are confident that the suffrage amendment will not prevail. Those opposed to the measure say to-night that it is doubtful if the suffragists will be able to muster a bare majority for the resolution when it comes to a vote.

All phases of the woman suffrage question were presented to the House Judiciary Committee to-day, accompanied by cheers, jeers, hisses and applause. Deserving sentimental phases of the suffrage argument, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict and Mrs. Mary Beard, New York lawyers, threw down the gauntlet to the Democratic party in no uncertain terms, warning the committee that the political wrath of the 4,000,000 women in suffrage states would be visited upon the party unless favorable consideration was given the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

"Don't Dodge," You Democrats.

Anti-suffragists told the committee that woman suffrage would be harmful "not only to women but to the country." And at the conclusion of the hearings Dr. Mary Walker, trousered and silk haired, presented to the committee what she called "the crowning constitutional argument" to show that women already have the right to vote under the Constitution. In the meanwhile debate on the suffrage amendment was continuing in the Senate.

The suffragists who appeared before the committee were divided. Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. William Kent, representing the National Woman Suffrage Association, urged that if the committee would not report the proposed amendment it report an amendment to allow the suffrage question to be decided by referendum in the various states, instead of by the legislatures. Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, and Dr. Cora Smith King, for the Congressional Union, asserted that the time had come to make the suffrage question one of political expediency.

"It is because I have the interests of this administration at heart," said Mrs. Evans, "that I hope the Democratic majority in the House will see its way clear to reconsider what after all was a somewhat unconsidered action of the Democratic caucus."

Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Benedict warned the Democrats not to "dodge the issue" and insisted that action on the suffrage question must be taken at this session of Congress.

Oh, That Baltimore Platform!

"Gentlemen," said Mrs. Beard, "you cannot answer us by shaking in our faces that tatterdemalion of a states' rights screecher and then expect us to read the newspapers and violate express states' rights in the matter of a Presidential primary. You cannot tell us that the platform will not allow this suffrage discussion because it is silent, but will permit the repeal of the canal tolls exemption, which it expressly forbids."

"It is underestimating our resources to suppose that we cannot put these facts into the hands of 15,000,000 voters, including over three million free women. The political party which will enter into possession of the federal government on March 4, 1917, will believe that woman suffrage is a matter of national concern and transcendent national importance."

The representatives of the National Woman Suffrage Association disclaimed participation in the political warning of the Congressional Union, and for some time the committee room was in confusion with half a dozen women trying to explain things. At times during the hearing the spectators who crowded the room gave vent to their feelings. Representative Heflin, of Alabama, who spoke against suffrage, was frequently hissed.

OUTLOOK FOR RUMELY

Company Must Get Funds or
Default March Interest.

The M. Rumely Company announced yesterday that it had practically completed arrangements by which its debtors banks and others will provide \$4,000,000 for working capital upon the expectation that the company will realize this money out of its fall collections. These arrangements, however, are conditioned upon the extension of the company's \$10,000,000 convertible notes falling due March 1, 1915, to March 1, 1918.

Of these notes, it was stated, about 55 per cent have actually agreed to the extension plan, and assurances have been received that an additional 15 per cent is assured. The company cannot pay the \$10,000,000 interest on the convertible notes, which fell due Monday, until it can draw upon the \$4,000,000 promised by the banks. The trust indenture securing the notes, however, gives the company a leeway of ten days for the payment of its interest.

Clark Tourists Reach Egypt.

Alexandria, March 3.—To-day witnessed the arrival here of Frank C. Clark's annual cruise party of Americans, 800 of whom, by the steamer Rotterdam, are en route to the Pyramids, the Sphinx and the other

WAKEFIELD SLAYER DIES

James Plew Hanged—Glad
Paramour Has Chance for Life.

Hartford, Conn., March 4.—James Plew, confessed murderer of William Wakefield, at Middlebury, on June 21, 1913, was hanged at the Wethersfield prison soon after 12 o'clock this morning. The condemned man did not appear to be nervous and said he was guilty of the murder and that he was willing to pay the penalty.

When told that the case of Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield, convicted with him of her husband's murder, was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday Plew said he hoped that she would get a new trial.

The crime for which Plew paid the penalty to-day was committed that Plew and Mrs. Wakefield might marry. On the night of June 21, 1913, Plew drugged Wakefield while Mrs. Wakefield looked on and then dragged the unconscious man to some woods where Plew shot and stabbed his victim.

The appeal of Mrs. Wakefield, who was sentenced to die to-day, was heard by the Supreme Court yesterday. The appeal was based on forty-five exceptions taken by Mrs. Wakefield's counsel, and which related chiefly to rulings by Judge Burpee, to his charge to the jury and the admission of the testimony of Coroner Mix.

SPEEDER'S PRISON SENTENCE UPHELD

Punishment of 20 Days and a Fine
Given B. W. Taylor by
Magistrate Confirmed.

Brice William Taylor, who ignored two summonses served upon him for driving his automobile recklessly, failed in his attempt to have his conviction and prison sentence set aside. Judge Wadhams, in General Sessions, yesterday, in denying Taylor's appeal, said that he thought the twenty days' sentence and \$200 fine imposed by Magistrate Appleton on February 4 fitted Taylor's case.

On August 7 Taylor was served with a summons for speeding on Seventh avenue, near 118th street. He gave a false name and paid no attention to the summons. On January 28 another summons was served on him for a similar offence. It was not until February 4 that he appeared before Magistrate Appleton, who found him guilty on both charges and sentenced him to ten days in the workhouse with a fine of \$100 on each.

"Fines having failed to check reckless drivers," said Judge Wadhams, "the imposition of jail sentences has become necessary for the prevention of these offences. From the evidence it appears that the defendant has shown a lawless disposition in attempting to escape the results of his act by deception."

"Drivers who undertake, when under the influence of liquor, to run automobiles, drivers who wilfully disobey the orders of policemen given in the proper regulation of traffic, or who speed away after running over a victim of their carelessness, attempting by flight to avoid detection, arrest, and drivers who give false names and addresses and who disobey summonses directing them to appear in court, show a reckless and lawless spirit. Automobiles in the hands of such drivers are a menace."

NEXT MOVE WITH WILSON

London Thinks Grey's State-
ment Clears the Air.

London, March 4.—Only a few editorial comments on Sir Edward Grey's statement in the House of Commons are published this morning. The general impression is that it must have the effect of clearing the air. "The Daily Telegraph" says:

"We can only trust that the outcome will be that President Wilson and his ministers, realizing the peculiar anxiety with which all Europe is watching the translation of their policy into effect, will exert themselves to justify the confidence which is reposed in the United States government by all those nations who have subjects resident in Mexico and exposed to grave perils."

"The Daily Express" says: "The sense of Sir Edward Grey's statement is in accord with public sentiment in this country and is, on the whole, satisfactory. The next move clearly lies with President Wilson. He has one of those opportunities that will not recur."

"The Daily Chronicle" says: "Great Britain has always claimed the right to look after her subjects on the American continent no less than in Europe or Asia, and has often acted on that claim. Nor does she challenge the Monroe Doctrine in doing so. Nevertheless, though the Foreign Secretary may like to see the Monroe Doctrine as a good deal to leap till he reaches the sea, it is a good deal at the back of the Mexican crisis. It is only one out of many recent or present difficulties which make it difficult for Americans themselves to leave the doctrine just where it is."

FIGHTS IN COURT FOR \$300,000 SON

Twelve-Year-Old Boy, Dissatis-
fied with Spending Money,
Went to Live with Aunt.

Mrs. Dorothy Anderson, of No. 90 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, applied to Justice Jaycox, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus to compel Mrs. Mary Loefer, of No. 804 Jefferson avenue, to turn over her son.

The subject of the proceedings is George H. Loefer, twelve years old, heir to a fortune of \$300,000. The boy got into trouble at the Polytechnic Institute, where he was to school, a few days ago, and was discontented because of the restrictions on his spending money. On February 22 he and his cousin, Harry Loefer, went to the garage where Mrs. Anderson keeps her automobile, discharged the chauffeur and went for a ride. They chaffered to return, and Mrs. Anderson instituted a search.

She finally found her son at the home of Mrs. Loefer, his aunt. He refused to leave when she asked him, and so she and the boy's guardian, Henry Schibel, were forced to go to the court for relief. Mrs. Loefer informed the court yesterday that her nephew did not want to leave her, and that she did not care to drive him out of doors. The boy's fortune was left him by his grandfather, Henry Loefer, a builder. His father, Henry Loefer, Jr., was the trustee of the \$300,000 until the death of Alfred Anderson, a contracting carpenter.

Justice Jaycox signed the order directing the production of the boy in court, and a hearing will be held to-morrow to determine where he will stay in future.

"STOLE HER LOVE," RUMRILL TESTIFIES

Often Kissed Mrs. Rantoul
and Made Her Costly
Presents.

ADMITS HER HUSBAND
WAS HIS BEST FRIEND

Wealthy Sportsman and Harvard
Graduate Tells How He
Wrecked Happy Home.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Boston, March 3.—Chester Chapin Rumrill testified to-day in the trial of Mrs. Lois Burnett Rantoul's suit for divorce and admitted that, while posing as the most intimate friend of her husband, Edward L. Rantoul, he had stolen away her love.

Shifting constantly from one foot to the other and hardly ever looking into the eyes of his interrogator, the wealthy sportsman and Harvard graduate stood before Judge Hardy in the Superior Court at East Cambridge and confessed that he and Mrs. Rantoul, who is a granddaughter of James Russell Lowell, had loved each other with "great understanding" that they had kissed each other and kept up a clandestine correspondence.

Rumrill was the last witness for the defence, and when his testimony had been completed and Mrs. Rantoul and two or three other persons had appeared in rebuttal both sides rested. Arguments will be made to-morrow, and by adjournment everything will be before Judge Hardy for his decision.

In response to questions by Mr. Rantoul's lawyer, Rumrill, his voice so low that at times it hardly could be heard, answered the preliminary interrogations as to his age and residence and occupation. He said he was thirty-eight, lived in Boston and called himself a "trustee." Then, still careful to keep his eyes averted from those of his examiner and Mr. Rantoul, the witness told of his friendship for the latter during their college days at Harvard, speaking of their membership in the same fraternities and clubs, and of their intimacy, which continued until the fateful confession of Mrs. Rantoul of her love for him.

Rumrill next told of a clandestine correspondence, in which he had given Mrs. Rantoul self-addressed envelopes. He said letters were at one time written daily. He also testified concerning gifts he had made her.

"I gave her books, flowers, theatre tickets, stockings, handkerchiefs, diamond earrings and a ring," the witness swore.

The value of the earnings he set at \$300, while the ring, which he said Mrs. Rantoul purchased herself, although he had paid for it, cost \$200. Rumrill asserted that prior to 1910 he had always looked upon Mr. and Mrs. Rantoul as a happily married couple.

ASQUITH'S ULSTER PLAN

House of Commons Will Hear It
on Monday Next.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, March 4.—Premier Asquith announced yesterday that he will next Monday regarding the concessions to be offered to Ulster. The statement is bound to have momentous consequences. It is believed that Mr. Asquith will offer Ulster powerful inducements to accept Home Rule, but Unionists, in their present mood, are unlikely to accept any compromise that does not provide for the total exclusion of Ulster from the scope of the Home Rule bill.

If the bill, with its new proposals, is rejected by the House of Lords it will, under the provisions of the Parliament act, go to the King for the royal assent, but before it comes into operation a general election will take place. The consensus of opinion is that the election will be held in the summer.

The moment the Home Rule bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons the provisional government scheme in Ulster comes into operation, and that, of course, is the real danger of the situation, seeing that an ill-considered action on the part of any Unionist head might precipitate the gravest consequences.

TAFT PRAISES COLLEGE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

Ex-President Presides at Student
Mass Meeting—John
R. Mott Also Speaks.

Former President William H. Taft presided last night at the student mass meeting, held in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Student Christian Association of the City of New York, introducing John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Taft said that following the Spanish war the world came to recognize the United States as a world power, with a sympathy and neighborliness for other nations.

"I came here to recognize and pay tribute to another world power, working on behalf of and representing America, in the person of John R. Mott," he said. "He is here to help along the college Christian movement and inspire in young men the realization that they have a responsibility to the entire world, to Christianize it."

"There is no higher life than that college men might follow than embracing the Christian missionary movement in the Far East. The leader of that movement we have here to-night, one of the world's great men."

Mr. Mott said that at the present there was demand as at no other time upon the seats of learning for leadership among the nations of the world, and in no department of life was that leadership more needed than in social betterment. No matter how well educated men might be, he said, they were a menace unless they had character and Christian ideals.

California Society Elects.

The California Society of New York has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Clarence H. Mackay; vice-presidents, David Rich, Patrick Calhoun, F. D. Waterman, William R. Hearst and Ogden Mills, and secretary and treasurer, Charles J. Brooks.

Typhoid Fever in Quebec.

Montreal, March 3.—Word was received by the Quebec Provincial Board of Health to-day that mild typhoid is epidemic in the municipalities along the banks of the Richelieu River. Four hundred cases were reported. In the little town of St. Johns two hundred men and women have been stricken. Four have died.



MRS. AMOS TUCK FRENCH.

AMOS TUCK FRENCH DIVORCED BY WIFE

Decree Granted for Neglect to
Provide—Mrs. Robert Goelet's
Petition Passed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, March 3.—A divorce was granted to-day to Mrs. Pauline Leroy French from Amos Tuck French by Justice Barrows, in the Superior Court. Neglect to provide was charged, and the testimony, which was all by deposition, was unanswered. Mrs. French testified that she left her husband in 1911, after he told her that he never would live with her again.

The petition for divorce of Mrs. Elsie Goelet against her husband, Robert Goelet, was not heard to-day. The case was on the docket and was called, but counsel requested that it be passed. Just when it will be heard is not known. That it will come up again this term is doubted. The next term will be in June.

Divorce proceedings were instituted by Mrs. Amos Tuck French in Newport last October, and the papers were served on Mr. French on November 1. Great care was taken to conceal the cause of the complaint, and it was not until January 5 that it became known that Mrs. French charged desertion and failure to provide. The hearings were in secret.

The Frenchs were married on December 2, 1885. There are five children—Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, Mrs. "Jack" Geraghty, Stuyvesant Leroy French, Amos Tuck French, Jr., and Edward Tuck French. Mrs. French, a social leader in New York, Newport and Tuxedo, was Miss Pauline Leroy. Mr. French is a brother of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt and Lady Cheylesmore, of England.

HUERTA PUTS LID ON BIG GAMBLERS

Mexican Dictator Sacrifices
50,000 Pesos in Revenue, but
Pleases Women.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, March 3.—The government's decision to suppress gambling in the Federal District is continuously approved, except by those holding gambling licenses.

Merchants of the city and the leading women in Mexican society soon will call on the Minister of the Interior to thank him for this action, which removes a standing menace to the honesty of commercial employees and peace.

The government loses 50,000 pesos a month by the suppression of gambling, but has greatly strengthened itself in public opinion.

In an interview to-night General Blanquet, Minister of War, spoke hopefully of the military situation, declaring that it might be said that the government had almost mastered it. Development of plans for recovery of lost territory was gradual, he said, but this was by deliberate intention, as it was not desired just now to have to detach large bodies of troops to hold the larger cities at present controlled by the rebels. In due time those cities will be recovered.

General Blanquet also said that Mazatlan was well defended and in no danger of being taken by the rebels.

TOWN VOTES BAN ON AUTOS

Mount Desert Decides to Con-
tinue Their Exclusion.

Northeast Harbor, Me., March 3.—The ban of the town of Mount Desert against automobiles will continue in force next summer, it was announced to-night, as a result of action taken at the annual meeting. The vote favored exclusion 251 to 58.

Residents of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, who make up a large part of the summer colonies of this village, Seal Harbor and Somerville, were interested in the result, many, including Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, having declared against the admission of machines.

FEDERALS HOLD AMERICAN

H. W. Dent, Accused as Spy,
Long in Torreon Jail.

Juarez, Mexico, March 3.—H. W. Dent, an American, has been a prisoner at Torreon for the last two months, according to Americans who arrived here from the South to-day.
Dent, a former superintendent of construction of the Torreon division of the Mexican National Railway, is charged by the Federals with being a rebel spy. Consul Hamm is said to be trying to obtain his release.

The American had been buying hides in various cities and went to Torreon from Durango, which is held by the rebels. He carried this fact he owes his arrest. He carried a large sum of money, which is said to have been confiscated by his captors.

ORDERS PUBLICITY IN KOEHLER TRIAL

Secretary Garrison Rules
That Newspaper Men
Must Not Be Barred.

MINISTERS PROTEST
ON SUNDAY HEARINGS

Witness Against Accused Major
Testifies as to Alleged
Acts at Fort Totten.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

New London, Conn., March 3.—An emphatic order to cease discriminating against newspaper men was received to-day at Fort Terry, where the court-martial of Major Benjamin M. Koehler is in progress. It came from the Secretary of War and declared that newspaper men should not be barred from the fort. The trial, however, will remain closed to the public.

At a meeting of the New London Association of Congregational Ministers to-day thirty clergymen protested against holding the court martial on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. J. Romain Danforth, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of New London, said: "Admitted that court martial are held on Sunday when there is exceptional need, we feel that a case so disgusting in nature might well be adjourned over the Sabbath."

The order to allow newspaper men on Plum Island, from which they have been barred, while local basketball teams have been accorded the privilege of going there, was received by Captain Claudius M. Seaman, adjutant of the Long Island Artillery District, this afternoon. It was signed by Secretary Garrison and sent by him to General Leonard Wood, who in turn forwarded it to Adjutant General William A. Simpson, of the Department of the East, at Governor's Island. From there it was wired to Fort Terry. In the message the Secretary of War expressed in decided terms his displeasure at the methods taken at the fort to avoid publicity. The officers there were ordered to immediately cease discriminating against newspaper men and to grant those who showed credentials all the courtesies and privileges extended to any citizen of the country.

The order overruled the decision of Colonel John D. Barrette, commander of the district, who refused newspaper men transportation on the government boats and forbade their landing from private boats on Plum Island.

The trial of Major Koehler was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, witnesses for the prosecution still having their innings. One of the first to testify was Sergeant Bennett, of Fort Totten, Whitestone, Long Island, who said that in the summer of 1910 Major Koehler was on recruiting duty in New York. He made his headquarters at Fort Totten, Sergeant Bennett said, and while there his actions caused his morality to be questioned by Bennett.

John W. Barrett, a private, who was recruited from sergeant at \$60 a month to a second class private at \$20 a month by Major Koehler for participating in a petty gambling game, also took the witness stand on behalf of the prosecution. He told of occurrences in the stables at the fort.

Another officer who went to Fort Terry to-day was Major Edwin O. Barrett, also of Fort Totten. There are conflicting rumors as to whether he is to testify at the trial or conduct an investigation at the garrison, which, it is rumored, is to be begun shortly. Lieutenants John P. Smith and Thomas O. Humphreys, of Fort Monroe, other visitors to the island, are expected to give testimony against Major Koehler.

While it was generally denied to-day at the fort that three prospective witnesses escaped yesterday in an open boat, risking their lives in the stormy waters, it became known here that three private were reported as having left the reservation without permission.

Major Koehler's answer to the accusations against him and his defence will be largely in the establishing of alibis. His counsel, Colonel Henry J. Hawthorne, and Samuel H. Hudson, a Boston attorney, are attempting to pin witnesses to dates, hours and places at which the acts they allege were committed. A general denial of most of the charges will be filed with the court, while there will also be counter charges of conspiracy.

KING HEARS MARCONI

Inventor in Rome Tells of Pro-
gress of Radiography.

Rome, March 3.—William Marconi to-night delivered a lecture in the ancient Circus of Augustus before King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, all the notabilities in Rome and a great throng of the public generally. Mr. Marconi's theme was the progress of radiography. He predicted the early success of radiotelephony, declaring that the human voice could be projected across the ocean by this method more quickly than a message could be sent by cable.

During the lecture wireless messages received from the station at Poldhu, Cornwall, were thrown on a screen by a stereopticon. King Victor Emmanuel warmly congratulated Mr. Marconi at the end of the lecture.

JUNGLE FOLK OF PARK ZOO TORN 'TWIXT JOY AND GLOOM

Announcement Is Made That the Camels Are Coming
(Hurrah, Hurrah!), but the Lions Are
Going (Oh, Woe!).

Sadness and gladness pervaded the Central Park Zoo. The news spread yesterday that the camels are coming (Hurrah, Hurrah!), but at the same time it became known that the five lions born last year were to be swapped for leopards and some hooped stork.

The frequent visits of the stork to the lion family made it necessary to part with the cubs. Two are to be sent to Boston and three to Jacksonville. Louis Ruhe, an animal dealer, who is importing the camels, is arranging the lion "swap."

Thousands of children have been interested in the five cubs, two of which are males. Charles B. Stover, former Park Commissioner, was so interested that he gave the cubs classical names, but they have better to such appellations as "Kiddo" and "Mike." They are the offspring of Leo and Helen, and, according to "Bill" Snyder, the head keeper, there has never before been raised in captivity

CALLS FOR U. S. PRISONERS

Huerta Wants 5,000 Mexicans
Held in Texas Set Free.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., March 3.—Claiming that the 5,000 Mexican Federal soldiers and their women and children who are confined in the Fort Bliss prison stockade here are being held by the United States army illegally, the Mexican Federal government to-day engaged local attorneys to institute habeas corpus proceedings for their release.

As a preliminary to the suit representations are being made to the State Department at Washington by Miguel Adlebold, Consul General of Mexico at large, it was stated to-day, but it is not expected that the prisoners will be released except through legal action in the courts. The Huerta government's contention is that the men, women and children are being detained as prisoners with no charge against them.

FIND WOMAN WITNESS TO BENTON MURDER

Mrs. Chandler Hendrix Was in
Villa's Office When Ranch-
ero Called.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., March 3.—A woman was called on by William S. Benton called on the rebel chief, Pancho Villa, at Juarez on February 17. She was in Villa's office. What she knows of the circumstances of the killing she has not told. The American commission detailed to the investigation may get her story.

The woman is Mrs. Elizabeth Chandler Hendrix, formerly of Washington, who now lives at Ysleta, Tex. She declines to say anything about the tragedy, but admits going to Juarez and having returned to the American side hurriedly.

Progress in the investigation of the death of Gustav Bauch, the American who disappeared from Juarez on February 18, has been blocked by rebel officials. Efforts of Bauch's friends to get light from Villa have failed. Villa says he did not kill Bauch, and if the American was killed some other person did it.

U. S. STIRRED BY ENGLAND'S COURSE

Continued from first page.

telegraphing to the Constitutional chief advising a change in his position. That the United States may communicate again with Carranza, seeking protection for Spanish subjects, was intimated by Secretary Bryan to-day. Representations have been made to the United States on behalf of a Spaniard named Ruiz, and it is likely that the American government will make inquiries of Carranza for him. The determination of the American government to continue to act for other nations has not been altered.

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, denied in the House to-day the statements in a local newspaper that President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" was a continuation of the policy inaugurated by Mr. Taft as President. "The former President," said Mr. Mondell, "did not directly or indirectly command the present policy. He did say that intervention would be a most unfortunate and costly thing, and we should do everything possible to avoid it. In this, I am sure, the majority of the people of this country agree."

Representative Mann suggested that the present administration had shown more concern "over the death of one Englishman" than it had over outrages perpetrated on Americans, "including robbery, rape and murder."

"The humiliating feature of the situation is that the very men we have made our allies at this moment refusing to deal with our Secretary of State and are flaunting our power, our authority and our jurisdiction," said Mr. Mann. Mr. Mondell reminded the House that Huerta gained control of Mexico near the close of the Taft administration.

"With that generosity and magnanimity for which he is noted," said Mr. Mondell, "President Taft refrained from taking action following the assassination of Madero and the elevation of Huerta to the Provisional Presidency, because he did not want to do anything that would embarrass the incoming administration. Mr. Taft's course at that juncture did credit to his heart and judgment."

"It is idle to contend that Mr. Wilson is continuing the policy of his predecessor. Mr. Taft did not deal with the situation presented by the succession of Huerta to the Presidential office."

SEGAL'S DEBTS, \$2,893,731

Philadelphia Sugar Refiner Has
Only \$150 Assets.

Philadelphia, March 3.—A schedule of liabilities and assets of Adolph Segal, filed to-day, shows debts amounting to \$2,893,731 and assets of only \$150. Segal recently was adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. Among his enterprises was a sugar refinery in Philadelphia and another in Camden, N. J.

Swedish Parliament Dissolved.

Stockholm, Sweden, March 3.—A royal decree dissolving the Swedish Parliament was read to-day in both chambers.

"We have no intention of engaging in what on our part would be such a fantastic attempt as the sending of a force which to be effective would have to be a very large force—into any part of Mexico."

Action Would Aid Rebels.

"Under ordinary circumstances we might have taken action at